



George Washington University Law School Scholarly Commons

The Advocate, 1995

The Advocate, 1990s

10-30-1995

The Advocate, October 30, 1995

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.law.gwu.edu/the_advocate_1995

Recommended Citation

George Washington University Law School, 27 The Advocate 7 (1995)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the The Advocate, 1990s at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Advocate, 1995 by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact spagel@law.gwu.edu.

THE ADVOCATE



Inside This Issue:
Get Shorty Gets
Laughs
... page 11.

Vol. XXVII, No. 7

Student Newspaper of the George Washington University Law School

Monday, October 30, 1995

**GW Law Library
and 2000 G St.
Slated for Major
Renovations
... page 4.**

**Student Reactions
to the Million Man
March ... page 4.**

**ACLU Pres.
Addresses
GW Law
School
... page 5.**

**Law School
Accreditation
Not In Issue
... page 3.**

**Is Mark
Furhman In
the Building?
... page 7.**

**Why Did it
Take Prof.
Nolan Two
and a Half
Years to
Leave the
Hot Seat?
... page 9.**

The Advocate Editorial Page

Money Talks, Criminals Walk

The jury system has been taking it on the chin lately. First, there was the inexplicable not guilty verdict in the first Rodney King trial that led to widespread rioting and looting in Los Angeles. That was followed up by the tap on the wrist (it did not even qualify as a slap) for those rioting thugs who beat white trucker Mr. Reginald Denny within an inch of his life. Those lovable Menendez brothers managed a hung jury despite the fact that they did not deny brutally murdering their parents. To top it off, Mr. O.J. Simpson was acquitted in the face of powerful evidence. The mostly black jury preferred to believe that a vast conspiracy of countless police officers, prosecutors, and laboratory technicians of various ethnic backgrounds had set up another black man for stepping out of line. Of course, before all of that, the former and current mayor of this city, Marion Barry, managed to avoid a lengthy prison term by blatantly appealing to the racial sympathies of a black jury. Does all this mean that the American jury system is hopelessly corrupt? Does it no longer serve the cause of justice? Did it ever?

Concerns about juries are not new. Not too long ago, southern whites could murder southern blacks with impunity, safe in the knowledge that no white jury would convict them. That of course, is the secret fear that many white people do not speak. Do the Reginald Denny and verdicts mean that black people believe they and get away with it as long as they can jury (black)? That may seem preposterous to blacks, but it is a fear that southern blacks knew all too well. Blacks and white liberals who are defending the sanctity of the jury system in the wake of the Simpson verdict were not quite so respectful of it after the original Rodney King verdict. They decried what they saw as a racist jury's decision and demanded a new trial in federal court (with a much more sensible verdict). It is not enough to declare that the jury system has been the American way for hundreds of years and therefore, must remain so. Other countries have abandoned juries without abandoning justice (take Comparative Law to find out more). Of course, it should be noted that a partially black jury returned a guilty verdict in the trial of former Illinois congressman Mel Reynolds, who is black, despite Mr. Reynolds' repugnant appeals to racial sympathy.

Do juries still serve justice if so-called "jury experts" are advising wealthy clients on which people to select or exclude based on their racial, sexual, and economic characteristics. It is clear that the rich are getting a much better deal out of the jury system than everyone else (calling Mr. DeLorean, Mr. Von Bulow, and Mr. Simpson). Money seems to matter even more than race. What if Colin Ferguson, the black racist who slaughtered whites on a Long Island commuter train, had been able to afford Johnny Cochran and an army of jury consultants? Would he have been found guilty? After all, many legal analysts have denounced the Simpson prosecution team for not listening to their jury consultants, who warned of trouble due to the racial composition of the jury.

If the jury system is to regain the confidence of the American people, steps must be taken to eliminate the corrosive effect of money on justice. Of course the rich do better than everyone else in every society. But to see the scales of justice tipped by dollar bills is especially infuriating. However, no laws can prevent juries from being seduced by appeals to racial solidarity, short of scrapping juries altogether. Calls to do just that have been heard a lot lately. If the jury system is to remain an important part of American law, its defenders will have to muster a better argument than tradition. The jury system must be shown to serve the cause of justice or the American people will do away with it.

Criticisms of the jury system in the wake of the Simpson verdict are not mere appeals to racism. Something is wrong in the courts of our country when money talks and criminals walk.

—Thomas Threlkeld



House Editorial

I Am Not a Ping Pong Ball

By Nicole Ettinger

Features and Commentary Editor

You wouldn't believe the trouble I've had with Gelman library in the past few weeks. The University library is part of a D.C. consortium in which G.W., American University, George Mason, Catholic University, and other area schools share books with each other. If GW doesn't have a certain book or periodical, a student can request it from the consortium, and a truck drives in a loop to all the libraries, picking up and dropping off requested materials. This process is distinct from the interlibrary loan service, available at both Burns and Gelman, in which the library has to specifically order a book from a non-consortium library. This all sounds great, but when I tried to use the consortium service for a research paper I'm writing this semester, I unknowingly entered into a game of ping pong, where I was the little white ball and the opposing teams were Trachtenburg and Friedenthal.

First I tried to find the books I needed. Burns didn't have them. Burns told me to try Gelman. Gelman didn't have them. Gelman told me to order them through the consortium. I did. One of the books arrived shortly thereafter, and Gelman called to let me know the book was in. At this point I was so pleasantly surprised at how easy this was that I actually thought out loud (first mistake) that this was too easy. It was. At the circulation desk, with the book inches away from me, I was told that I couldn't have it because I'm a law student.

"What do you mean, no one ever told me this?!"

"There's a sign over there that says law and medical students don't have access to the consortium."

I looked. I didn't see it. They had to physically point to the microscopic type so I could find the language.

"Why?" is all I could muster.

"Well, your library doesn't let any of our students use their facilities!"

At this point, I began to get a little more than irritated. It's hardly my fault that Burns has this policy. But I took a deep breath and asked what to do next. I was told to go back to Burns and do an interlibrary loan to get these books. It would take seven to ten business days. With my paper deadline looming, the book so close I could touch it, and a letter to Trachtenberg forming in my head, I realized that life at this University is simply unbelievable.

Back to Burns I went. After a pretty enormous fuss, I was able to get a reference librarian to cut a deal with Gelman to let me check out that book this one time. But I still had to re-request all the other books that I needed. I angrily made my Interlibrary loan request. But, and this is the part I still cannot believe, I got a note from Burns several days later telling me that Gelman actually has these books in its storage facility (since it's a pre-1973 periodical) and that I have to place a request with Gelman to get it out of storage. It'll take one to two business days. Apparently, books which are not in the Gelman stacks but are in their storage warehouse are not considered consortium materials, and as a law student, I have privileges to check out these books.

The game was over several days later and I got the book within a few days of my paper deadline. But my questions remain: why couldn't Gelman have simply told me from the beginning that I had access to this book? And why do I not have consortium rights?

It all worked out in the end, but only after a lot of hassle for all involved and a few giant headaches for me, who frankly has better things to do with my time than play the victim. Granted, I never actually pay that \$50 voluntary library fee, but the point is that I am a George Washington University student and should be allowed all the University privileges that other students get. After all, almost half of my outrageously high tuition money goes to the University as a whole, not to the law school. Last year everyone was upset that our money doesn't serve the law school itself, but now I'm discovering the even more egregious fact that we are not even entitled to the same resources as the undergrads who take our money.

I must mention that the staff at Burns has been supportive of my efforts. Law Library Director Scott Pagel and Reference Librarian Patty Tobin both made phone calls to Gelman to try to figure out why the law students are treated so poorly. But I still have not heard a satisfactory reason why I should not be allowed to participate in this consortium, and why the law and medical students should get the run-around when we need plain old textbooks and magazine articles from the University's main library.

It's rare that a law student will need to make use of the consortium. But what other rights are we being deprived of that continue to devalue our already overrated education? Each semester, as our tuition goes up and our job prospects get gloomier, I am left to wonder why I came so far to attend a top tier law school after all.

THE ADVOCATE

Editor-in-Chief Jeff Fallon
 Managing Editor Dallas Scholes
 Business Manager Jessica Dingfelder
 Commentary Editor Nicole Ettinger
 News Editor Greg Ferguson
 Sports Editor Thomas Threlkeld

Staff Writers: Julie Axlerod, Jay Ferguson, Theresa Fuentes, Ari Kaplan, Michael Kaplan, Alberto Rivera-Fournier, Dehlia Umunna

The Advocate is published bi-weekly by the students of The George Washington University National Law Center. Its office is located in the basement at 2008 G Street, Washington D.C. N.W., 20052, (202) 676-3879.

Views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of The George Washington University National Law Center or *The Advocate*. Editorials represent the views of a majority of the Editorial Board. Opinion columns are reflective of the views of the column's author(s). In articles, the source of information is identified, and an attempt is made to present a balanced view. In letters, the veracity of statements is strictly the responsibility of the author(s).

The Advocate will consider for publication all articles, letters, announcements, cartoons or opinion pieces submitted by 5:00 p.m. on the Wednesday before publication. All contributions must be submitted in WordPerfect, on a diskette, which will be returned approximately one week after publication. Letters should be no longer than 500 words and other submissions should be no longer than 1000 words. *The Advocate* strives to treat all submissions in a fair and uniform manner. However, due to space constraints, submissions may be omitted and *The Advocate* will make reasonable efforts to print them in a later issue. Its editorial policies are available for inspection by any person during normal business hours.

Advertise in The Advocate

The following are applicable to the 1995-1996 academic year. They represent the price in full, including the 6 percent District of Columbia sales tax, due to *The Advocate*.

1/8 page (6.5" x 2.25") = \$50
 1/4 page (6.5" x 4.5") = \$85
 1/2 page (6.5" x 10") = \$150
 full page normal (13" x 10") = \$250
 full page back (13" x 10") = \$275

Savings of up to 20 percent may be obtained by taking advantage of *The Advocate's* special discount offers. A 10 percent discount may be obtained for advertising orders which are paid prior to publication. In addition, another 10 percent discount is offered for orders placed in four or more issues. If you have any questions concerning the advertising policies of *The Advocate*, please contact Business Manager Jessica Dingfelder at (202) 676-3879. *The Advocate* office is located at 2008 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20052.

Fall Semester 1995*

Publication Schedule

August 21
 September 5
 September 18
 October 2
 October 16
 October 30
 November 13
 November 20

* Publication Schedule subject to change without notice.

OP-ED

GW Law School's ABA Accreditation Not In Issue

To the Editor:

Recently, you may have read an article in *The National Jurist* magazine, which called into question the status of our law school's American Bar Association accreditation. Much of the information in the article was attributed to a GW professor.

Let me assure you that there is not now, nor has there ever been, any "hold-up" in this school's accreditation. I can say this with confidence because I am a member of the ABA council that oversees all law school accreditation issues. This past weekend, I attended a meeting of the ABA's Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and I was assured, in no uncertain terms, that we have nothing to worry about.

Last year, GW went through a regularly scheduled accreditation review. This was NOT a reaccreditation process. The ABA's Accreditation Committee identified certain areas as being worthy of improvement, but nobody ever recommended that our accreditation be revoked, suspended, put on probation or "stalled" (to use the magazine's language). Furthermore, despite the claims made in *The National Jurist*, there is no ABA standard that requires a law school to retain at least 80% of the revenue it generates.

This law school remains fully accredited by the American Bar Association, and is not under any sort of punitive watch by the ABA. There is no "hearing" next March, and GW's accreditation is not in doubt.

If you have any questions regarding the accreditation process, or the American Bar Association in general, please do not hesitate to contact me. I can be reached through the Student Bar Association (S302A) and through my 3L folder in the lounge.

— Alan Freeman, Division Delegate — ABA Law Student Division

Your Stars This Week

By Stella Wilder

The coming week will see many individuals traveling far from home in search of something elusive, mysterious and even controversial. For those staying in and around the home, however, there will be greater potential for new success than expected. Almost everyone will enjoy a foray into a new arena. Profit and contentment will not be mutually exclusive, and that which brings the greatest contentment may prove rather surprising!

It won't always be appropriate to put one's self front and center this week, and those most willing to let someone else enjoy the spotlight are most likely to enjoy unexpected gains as a result of their sincere generosity. And sincerity, ultimately, will be the watchword all week long.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 7) — You can avoid embarrassment this week simply by being true to yourself. You will be required to mix and mingle in an unusual way. (Nov. 8-Nov. 21) — A compromise will prove necessary this week, and it'll be up to you to take that first step.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 7) — Something that was a source of great excitement may prove to be far more routine than you had expected. Keep your spirits high! (Dec. 8-Dec. 21) — You mustn't spend so much time trying to prove yourself this week. Focus instead on the task at hand.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 6) — Image won't be everything this

week — but neither will it be something you can completely ignore. Balance your look with real substance. (Jan. 7-Jan. 19) — You may be eager to get away from it all this week, but first you must tend to a major duty.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 3) — Your definition of success is likely to change dramatically before the week is out. A dangerous experiment is likely to pay off in a new way. (Feb. 4-Feb. 18) — You should be able to look back at this week and be proud of the major decisions you've made.

PISCES (Feb. 19-March 5) — You are eager and capable, and this week your enthusiasm can be channeled into a highly profitable and enjoyable enterprise. (March 6-March 20) — You have an important responsibility to those younger than yourself this week. Focus on tangible results at this time.

ARIES (March 21-April 4) — You will enjoy a sneak preview of something that is on its way. Take care not to react prematurely or out of proportion. (April 5-April 19) — Concentrate on domestic issues this week — particularly if you're away from home.

TAURUS (April 20-May 5) — You may be thrown in with others who share your highly unlikely dream this week. By week's end, you'll know exactly what is possible. (May 6-May 20) — That which goes unnoticed during the first part of the week is likely to prove essential later on.

GEMINI (May 21-June 6) — Those you attract this week will

have an unusually strong influence over you all week long. You must assimilate what comes as quickly as possible. (June 7-June 20) — A technological advancement may do you no good at all this week. Ingenuity will be the key.

CANCER (June 21-July 7) — You will enjoy making new friends this week and putting your best foot forward in a completely new environment or situation. (July 8-July 22) — This will be a good week to enjoy social events. A door that opens for you at this time may hide one or two major surprises.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 7) — You can enjoy being yourself this week more than you have in the past — and as a result, all kinds of rewards may come your way. (Aug. 8-Aug. 22) — It will prove important to pay attention to your appearance and to those little, barely noticeable habits this week.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 7) — Romance will figure prominently all week long, but you may have to adjust your expectations to suit a long-distance situation. Keep writing and calling! (Sept. 8-Sept. 22) — You can learn an important lesson this week regarding friendships and other key relationships.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 7) — Pay more attention to what the experts have to say this week, and when you're on your own, you'll be better equipped to succeed in a new way. (Oct. 8-Oct. 22) — You can afford to be a little more aggressive this week, both personally and professionally.

Copyright 1995, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

Week of SUNDAY, Oct. 29, 1995

LAW SCHOOL NEWS

University Announces \$300 Million Fund Drive

By Jay Ferguson
Staff Writer

In connection with its 175th anniversary, the University is planning to kick-off a \$300 million fundraising campaign on February 7, 1996. The \$300 million figure is contained in an advertisement in *The Chronicle for Philanthropy*, which lists the Law School's goal as \$35 million.

Although it will be announced a five-year campaign ending in the year 2000, according to Dr. Michael Worth, Vice President for Development, this campaign has been gaining speed since the Fall of 1993. Former University Board President Oliver Carr will serve as the campaign's chair.

Worth said it would be premature to discuss precisely how the money will be spent, because dollar goals are constantly

changing. However, two-thirds of all monies raised are slated for endowments. Specifically, the money will be used to endow professorships and student aid, Worth said.

Each graduate program was able to establish its own priorities, said Worth. For example, the Medical School places a much greater premium on equipment than other schools. The Law School's goals focus on the Intellectual Property and Environmental Programs. The Shapiro gift of \$4 million announced earlier this year is part of the Law School's \$35 million goal, Worth said.

According to Worth, the 1985-1990 campaign pulled in \$89 million University-wide. That campaign helped endow five professorships for the Law School, which have "greatly enhanced the reputation of the institution," Worth said.

Leslie Borak, Director of Law School Development, indicates that 17,000 Law School alumni will be contacted in conjunction with this campaign. "The Law School has very strong alumni relations," Borak said. Borak confirmed that the majority of the money raised will be used for student aid and professorial chairs.

"One hundred percent of each gift can be designated by the donor," Worth said. A high participation rate is expected. The volunteer leadership includes, as Law School Chair, Law School alumnus Robert B. Hirsch, LLB '50, a senior partner at Arent Fox.

GW Student Reaction to the Million Man March

By Dehlia Umunna
Staff Writer

On October 16, 1995, hundreds of thousands of black men converged on the Mall in response to Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan's call for a "Million Man March." Speakers included the Reverend Jesse Jackson, civil rights activist Rosa Parks, Representative Charles Rangel and singer Stevie Wonder. Black men of all ages and social classes pledged to become better fathers, husbands, and servants in their community.

Black students and faculty at the Law School seem to have had a uniformly positive reaction to the march. "It was a spiritual union for black men to come together to create a more perfect union with God," said Teresa White, a second-year student who served as liaison between the march organizers and BLSA members. Some BLSA members served as legal advisors to the march and helped register over 100 voters.

Mike Finley, a first-year student who participated in the march said, "I was glad to be a part of history on this beautiful day. It was a day I was especially proud to be a black man." Jennifer Barbour, first-year student, also attended. She said, "It was evidence of the power of unity, black men supporting each other and wherever they are, I am in support of them." Criminal Law Professor Paul Butler, who attended the march, offered this assessment, "It was great. It was politically and spiritually uplifting."

Reactions from white students were more mixed. Martin Price, a first-year student, said, "I liked the idea of it, but I found many of the speakers personally offensive." First-year student Brooke Poole was more upbeat. She said, "I don't remember ever seeing such a large gathering aimed specifically at the needs and concerns of African-American men. I was really impressed by the turnout."

Library and 2000 G Street Slated for Major Renovations

By Jay Ferguson
Staff Writer

Over the next school year, major improvements are planned for the library and the building that houses the CDO and the Clinics (Building H), according to Dean Jack Friedenthal.

During the summer of 1996, the first floor of the Burns Library will be changed into a reading room with a two-story ceiling. The stacks currently there will be moved to the lower levels. This reading room will get panelling and be decorated with art works, including a Gilbert Stuart painting of George Washington. It will also get new furniture to add to its look and feel. The reading room will double as a reception area for various speakers and events, Friedenthal said.

The entrance alcove, CD-ROM

rooms, and the reference desk will be changed to accommodate the dual function of the new room. A new entrance, located by the first floor pay phones, will be created although it will remain locked most of the time.

The townhouse adjacent to the CDO and clinics will be available to the Law School for office space as early as 1996. The space was created, said Friedenthal, when the University removed the old library stacks that had been housed there and put them in Lisner Hall. Friedenthal expects to build a hall between that building and the CDO/clinics.

In addition, the classroom located to the rear of the first floor of Building H will be converted into another moot court room by the end of this year. This will take a considerable burden off of the moot court room, Friedenthal said.

NEWS BRIEFS

THE ADVOCATE SEEKS EDITOR

Do you want an inside view of law school events? Do you yearn to meet and mingle with deans and faculty? Do you want fame, fortune, and glory? Sure you do.

The Advocate is seeking a new Associate Editor for the remainder of the 1995-1996 Editorial Board's term.

The new editor will begin serving on the Board immediately, and will continue until the end of the 1995-1996 school year.

The Editorial Board will elect the new Associate Editor from the pool of all interested GW Law Students who submit a letter of interest by 5 p.m., Friday, November 3.

The Associate Editor's responsibilities include: assisting the Editor-in-Chief with administrative duties and oversight

of newspaper production, supervising the use of photography, as well as editing portions of each issue. All Editors attend bi-weekly meetings of the Editorial Board.

Previous newspaper experience is preferable, but is not required.

To be considered for the position, please submit a brief statement of your interest in joining *The Advocate* staff by 5:00 p.m., Friday, November 3 to *The Advocate's* box in the Records Office. Make sure to include your name, school year, and phone number.

GW RANKS LOW FOR WOMEN

The good news: GW finished above Harvard Law School in published comparative rankings.

The bad news: GW didn't finish above many other schools by coming in 148th out of 168 law schools ranked as the best law schools for women in the

October/November issue of *The National Jurist*.

The magazine ranked law schools according to percentage of female students, percentage of female faculty, equal treatment, and leadership scores.

Only three schools finished with overall scores at or above "ideal." Those top three schools were North Carolina Central, CUNY/Queens, and Northeastern University.

Several of the nation's most reputable law schools, not accustomed to poor showings in national rankings, scored poorly by the magazine's criteria. Yale University, University of Chicago, and Harvard University finished 145th, 166th, and 167th respectively.

Locally, American University (8th) and University of Maryland (13th) showed well, Georgetown University (60th) and D.C. School of Law (61st) finished towards the middle of the pack, while George Mason University (149th) and University of Virginia (162nd) ranked low.

Activist Tells Modern Stories of Imprisonment, Torture

By Julie Axelrod
Staff Writer

Thursday, Oct. 19, Amnesty International sponsored a talk by T. Kumar, government liaison official and human rights activist. Kumar has been imprisoned three times in Sri Lanka, once for challenging university administration procedures and on two other occasions for which he was not given a reason. Kumar was beaten, tortured, and saw many of his friends beaten and killed in front of him.

During this time, Amnesty International recognized Kumar as a prisoner of conscience, a term describing prisoners who have not used or advocated violence. Amnesty International demanded immediate and unconditional release of prisoners of conscience, and asked its members to write letters and otherwise put pressure on the governments of countries who hold such prisoners. Kumar thanked Amnesty International, without which, he believes, he would have died

long ago.

During his time in a Sri Lanka prison Kumar studied to become a lawyer. He wanted become a human rights lawyer because he felt that he could make a greater impact than most human rights lawyers, who could not truly understand what was going on in the prisons. Kumar completed his law degree in prison and, after his release, went on to defend many of his friends. Kumar saw at least fifty of his friends who were political prisoners, many of them doctors and lawyers, massacred in the Sri Lankan prisons.

Kumar was granted asylum to the United States and earned his L.L.M. at the University of Pennsylvania, where Lani Guanier was his faculty advisor. Kumar was the first Sri Lankan to be granted asylum to the United States. However, gaining asylum was also a struggle. The State Department did not want to grant Kumar asylum because it believed that Kumar had committed crimes in Sri Lanka. With the help of Guanier, the Immigration Director of the

state of Pennsylvania opposed the State Department to grant Kumar asylum.

As a government liaison official for Amnesty International, Kumar has traveled to many countries, including Guatemala, Haiti, and Bosnia. In Guatemala, Kumar met many Americans who were there to help the Guatemalan people "out of passion." In Guatemala Kumar first realized the real strength behind human rights comes from average people around the world who write letters, live with the poorest of the poor, and most importantly, just care. According to Kumar, these anonymous people are "the most respectful people of anyone in the world."

Kumar touched on some of his experiences as a government liaison official and human rights activist. He described the outrageous horrors which continue to occur in Bosnia, about which the international community, for the most part, remains silent. Kumar spoke of the rape camps which he investigated in the former Yugoslavia. He told of Serbs who went to Muslim villages, kidnapped women,

raped and impregnated them. These women were kept under watch for eight or nine months so that the Serbs could ensure that the women would give birth to babies of mixed lineage. Once the women gave birth, many refused to feed their babies because they reminded them so much of the horrors they experienced in the rape camps. Kumar found three women who spent time in the rape camps, were returned to their villages, and wanted desperately to tell their stories. Kumar helped to bring these women to Vienna to give public testimony about their experiences. Kumar witnessed members of the media, rather than asking these women questions, crying.

There are hundreds of abuses happening all over the world, many of which can and be prevented. Often these abuses occur because action is not taken until it is too late. Kumar believes that each of us is guilty of inaction. Even one individual can make a difference. According to Kumar, "we have to act. We can change the world if we want."

ACLU President Addresses GW Law School

By Theresa Fuentes
Staff Writer

"You have the right not to remain silent. Exercise it and don't let anyone violate it," said Nadine Strossen, President of the American Civil Liberties Union, at a lecture given at the Law School on October 16, 1995. Strossen's lecture, entitled The Original Contract with America: The Bill of Rights, focused on recent assaults on civil liberties in this country. According to Strossen, "The period we are in is the most hostile climate to civil liberties since the McCarthy era in the 1950s."

Strossen claims that civil liberties are being attacked because people are anxious about crime, the economy and the future. In this climate of insecurity, she says, politicians are eager to seize on a "quick fix" and find scapegoats. According to Strossen, these scapegoats are almost always among the least powerful in society--immigrants, the homeless, the poor, those accused and convicted of crimes, and even the lawyers who represent them.

Recent examples of these "quick fixes" are the proposed anti-terrorism bills, which would increase the government's police power and limit the rights of the accused; cutbacks in legal service programs for the indigent; and what Strossen sees as the Supreme Court's quest to turn back the clock on discrimination and affirmative action.

Strossen further claims that unabashed racism infects national policy and fuels the "quick fix" fire. She says

that in a debate with Conservative William F. Buckley, he received a standing ovation for saying, "The only kind of discrimination that exists in this society is discrimination against white males."

Another example of unabashed racism Strossen cites is our immigration policy. "There is currently a proposal in California to erect a 14 foot wall along California's border with Mexico in order to stop illegal immigration." She says, "Yet we build superhighways to go to and from Canada, the country from where most of our illegal immigration originates."

The two most blatant attacks on civil liberties, says Strossen, are the proposed Constitutional Amendments to outlaw desecration of the flag and to install prayer in public schools.

The flag desecration amendment has passed the House and is before the Senate. If ratified, the Amendment would overturn Supreme Court decisions, which struck down prior flag burning laws for lack of viewpoint or content neutrality. In other words, the flag burning laws single out for suppression those groups wishing to protest the government. The Supreme Court has in the past found flag burning to be political expression protected by the First Amendment.

The ACLU is opposed to any amendment which, according to Strossen, will serve to "censor expression because the majority finds it offensive." Strossen further says that a big problem with the proposed Amendment is that the word "desecration" is vague. For example, is

the use of flags in art, advertising, postage stamps or even condoms considered desecration? To date, no politician has provided a workable solution to the vagueness problem, she says.

Another Amendment now before Congress is prayer in public schools. Advocates of school prayer claim that they simply want to give the same protection to religious expression that is given to non-religious expression. Strossen counters this by claiming that the Supreme Court has already limited students' rights to free speech on non-religious subjects, like teen pregnancy and divorce. Since other forms of speech are regulated in the schools, she says there is no reason religious speech should be different. As a result, Strossen sees the proposed amendment as an attack on the establishment clause of the First Amendment, which separates church and state.

Strossen also claims that students are scapegoats for other "quick fixes." One example is drug testing in the schools. The ACLU lost a case last term when the Supreme Court ruled that the Fourth Amendment prohibition against illegal search and seizure does not encompass random urinalysis testing of student athletes. As a result of that decision, Strossen says that "students now have fewer rights against drug testing than convicted felons."

In addition, Strossen says Bill Clinton's "don't ask, don't tell" policy on homosexuality in the military violates First Amendment rights of self-

identification.

Though many feminists take the position that pornography serves to exploit women and promote discrimination, Strossen shares the ACLU view that all speech, including pornography, is protected by the First Amendment. Perhaps Strossen's views can be summed up with a quote frequently used by Strossen herself. Thomas Jefferson once said to James Madison, "Any society that would give up a little liberty to gain a little security will deserve neither and lose both."

CROSSWORD ANSWER from page 8.

CROSSWORD Crossword

C	A	P	S	L	O	T	S	P	O	S	E	D
O	R	A	N	I	T	E	M	R	H	O	D	A
L	E	I	T	A	T	I	N	E	O	I	L	E
D	A	R	K	N	E	S	S	A	T	N	O	O
E	A	R		R	O	T						
F	I	R		D	A	T	E		M	O	U	S
A	D	E		I	T	O	L	D		P	I	T
C	A	P	T	A	I	N		M	I	D	N	I
T	H	E	E		S	E	R	I	O		M	A
S	O	L	D	E	R		R	E	S	T		A
N	E	B		A	E	S						
T	W	E	L	V	E		A	N	G	R	Y	M
I	R	A	N	I		S	C	A	R		R	O
S	I	L	O	S		E	R	I	E		U	P
H	O	L	S	T		T	E	L	E		P	E

0003

Are You Part of the Problem or the Solution?

By Kenneth T. Cartmell

When the O.J. Simpson verdict was announced, did you attack the jury by saying they had erred; or did you say that perhaps if you had been present at the trial, heard all of the testimony, and seen the "sweaty palms" of the witnesses, you may have reached the same conclusion as they did?

When you became aware of the Million Man March, and that its author was Louis Farrakhan, did you ask why? Or why not?

When the attendance at the Million Man March was estimated at 400,000 men, did you say it was the 600,000 Man-Short March; or did you say, "that's an excellent turn out" or did you go a step further and say "the numbers were probably downplayed by the media?"

When a relative, friend, peer, colleague, classmate, or stranger tells you the latest racial joke, is your laughter heard above all others; or do you tell that individual that their comment was neither funny, appropriate, nor tolerable?

When you walk into a business, classroom, law firm, or meeting, and see no minorities, do you say it is good; or do you question that institution about its policies on diversity?

When Congress began deliberating about ending affirmative action, did you say it should be abolished because, "I've been victimized by reverse discrimination"; or did you say that obviously, affirmative action is not a true obstacle to white America's success?

When a minority tells you about a racist incident, do you think they are lying, or at least exaggerating; or do you believe them?

Many white Americans believe there is an area of existence that we will call the "neutral zone," where they can safely reside and say that they are not racists. Those in the neutral zone convince themselves that they are progressive, even liberal, merely because they have an African-American neighbor or co-worker, and think that Bill Cosby is a great actor.

In the neutral zone are white Americans who may not personally make racist remarks, but who will not take a stand against racism when such remarks are made. It is home to individuals who perpetuate institutionalized racism, and rationalize their role by saying they are not in control. Yet when given the opportunity to do

something, anything that could address inherent racism, inaction is all that can be seen. The neutral zone is clearly a place where white Americans believe that they can have their chocolate cake, and eat it too. Unfortunately, there is nothing neutral about the neutral zone.

Like Mr. Roarke and Tattoo, the neutral zone only exists on "Fantasy Island." If your response to racism is silence or acquiescence, you should embrace your true

home in the racist zone. Silence and inaction are just another way of affirming racism.

Commentary

Affirming racism allows it survive and grow. If you allow racism to survive and grow, then you are part of the problem. The neutral zone is simply a synonym for the racist zone.

I suspect that most residents of the neutral zone have known this fact all along. And those of us who have been subjected to racism all of our lives, learned to identify residents of the neutral zone long ago.

But there is good news for former neutral zone residents. If you want to be a racist, you do not have to change a thing. Simply admit that you are part of the problem, and not part of the solution. Oddly, African-Americans generally only have one problem with "true" racists (racists who admit it).

The problem is that "true" racists base their beliefs on the fiction that they are innately better than other human beings, namely minorities. Yet reality shows us that throughout the ages, African-Americans and other minorities have achieved excellence in all facets of this global society. Nevertheless, "true" racists believe that due to genetics alone, they are superior to minorities. One can produce example after example of individuals that demonstrate minority superiority and equality, yet "true" racists will not concede this point. It is difficult, if not impossible to address this dilemma.

How can people who claim to have superior intellects, not see the lunacy of this dichotomy? How can minorities combat such nonsense? How can we refute arguments that are void of logic? If one exception to a theory can be produced, the theory probably continues to hold. If a dozen exceptions to a theory can be produced, the theory should be reviewed. But if a hundred exceptions to a theory can be produced, the theory is invalid.

"True" racists are no real threat to minorities. Personally, I hold some respect for an individual who, regardless to how idiotic his or her racist beliefs may be, is committed to those beliefs, and openly expresses them. The loathsome racist is the one who resided in the former neutral zone.

Such a person is not man or woman enough to simply acknowledge racist beliefs, yet he is too cowardly or disinterested to take a stand against racism. These people want minorities to believe that they are "friends," but in their hearts, they only feel superiority, fear, or at best indifference towards minorities.

This segment of white America is truly the segment to be despised, not the man who will call an African-American a nigger to his face.

White America, there is no neutral zone. If you are not part of the solution, then you are part of the problem. No other option exists. Accept this fact, and deal with it! Ask yourself, Where do I stand? Do I take a stand? Is there a single significant African-American or other minority in my life? The answers to these questions should help reveal your status to you.

From the perspective of recipients of racist behavior, it matters little whether or not you are a "true" racist who actively promulgates racist attitudes, or one who sits quietly by and allows others to do that dirty work. The impact felt is equally hurtful and divisive, and both types of racists are part of the problem.

The choice, as always, is yours, white America. But realize that with respect to racism, there are only two choices. Take an honest look at yourself. If you dislike where you find yourself, do something about it. If you are not a racist, minorities welcome your efforts in the struggle. However, this requires action.

The easiest, and perhaps the most significant thing one can do to combat racism, is to refuse to tolerate it. This includes your family members, friends, bosses, co-workers, neighbors, and strangers. Let people know that race is not a reasonable basis upon which to draw any conclusions about an individual, and you refuse to perpetuate that mentality.

If you are a racist, and you are OK with that, be forthright about it. Regardless of how irrational that perspective is, you are entitled to it. But, if you insist on attempting to live in the neutral zone, get over it. Despite your best efforts to hide racism with political correctness, the only one being fooled is you.

Common Ground? Races Are Divided But Hope Still Looms

By Karl Rhoads

Reading the reactions to the Simpson verdict in the last issue of *The Advocate*, I began to wonder if there is any common ground left between African-Americans and Euro-Americans. Maybe I am overly optimistic, but I think there are at least a few things that those of us who would like to see improved race relations can do.

Despite the fact that we share the same country, blacks and whites, to a large extent, do not share the same culture. Understanding what someone from the other culture means when he or she speaks is often difficult.

I am not trying to say that if we just understand each other everything will be O.K. When the white supremacist uses the N-word the meaning is clear. When blacks refuse to get on the same basketball court with a "ghost" the meaning is also clear. Even where there are people of good will on both sides, cultural barriers get in the way unnecessarily.

Second, it seems to me both whites and blacks need to rally for causes because they are people, not because

they are one color or the other. That means whites need to strenuously object to white racism in the South Africa's of the world and blacks need to condemn human rights abuses in countries ruled by black dictators, like Mobutu in Zaire. While double standards will probably be with us for a long time, the goal should be a single standard for everyone.

Third, we have to avoid the tendency to generalize about people in a particular race. It is completely unfair to assume that every black man you meet on the street is a criminal and I can assure you that there are plenty of people who think so. Conversely, it is not fair to assume that all whites are racists. Unquestionably, many whites are racist, and unquestionably, there are black criminals on our streets. The black community should know this better than any other because the vast majority of crimes committed by blacks are against blacks, despite white myths to the contrary.

Fourth, I think we have to accept or reject ideas on their merits not on the basis of who said them. I often disagree with Louis Farrakhan, but all his ideas are not

wrong. No one is right all the time, but very few people are wrong all the time. The other side of the coin is that Jesse Helms once in a great while says something that makes sense. We need to focus on the substance of the speech, rather than on the speaker, and make our judgments from that.

Fifth, people should be rewarded for bridging the gap between races, not criticized for it. When a black woman marries a white man or a white woman marries a black man, signifying the deepest acceptance of a person from another race, they should not be condemned by either blacks or whites. If that is what they want, why should the rest of us have any standing to complain? If everything else is right why should race be important?

Nonetheless, I do not believe that the goal of our society should be a unified culture that ignores our historical heritages (probably subsuming African-American culture because there are fewer African-Americans in this country). I believe that the goal of our culture should be to let people live the way they want to live and not resent them for doing it.

Is Mark Furhman In the Building?

Reflections of a Black Male.

By Raymond V. Millien

I have watched the O.J. trial, I have read the papers (including several *The Advocate* articles) and I have watched the T.V. news. My soul has been stirred and I can no longer remain silent. I am a twenty-five year old black male. This in and of itself is an accomplishment since the statistics have been against me seeing my twenty-fifth birthday.

This shouldn't be something to brag about, but this is the state of America today. Many people who know me are probably wondering why I may be writing such an article because, "I am not like those other Blacks!" I have attended two Ivy League universities, worked for Fortune 500 companies, clerked at a large prestigious law firm and currently attend a top-25 law school.

Yes, it is true that I have been very fortunate in life.

Many black males in America have not had the opportunities that I have had, but that does not mean that I have had no obstacles or burdens. And my "success" does not separate me in the eyes of many white Americans from the rest of my race who are not similarly situated.

A "joke" I once heard on television summed up America quite nicely:

Q: What do you call a black man with a J.D. [M.D. or Ph.D.]?

A: A nigger!

Like many "successful" black Americans, I succeed while respecting my history and culture. I respect the history that has gotten me this far, unlike a few black Americans (e.g. Justice Thomas).

I understand that when I walk the hallways of Lerner, Stockton, and Burns, I do not walk alone. I walk these hallways with those whom have fought and died just so that I may prove that I belong here. I walk with King, Malcolm, Evers, Sojourner, Marshall and Douglass. Their spirits and those of many others do not allow me to forget and rest in my "success." Their spirits remind me that I have to continue their struggle, my people's struggle and America's struggle with achieving racial tolerance.

What white America has failed to do is to remember and respect history--white history, black history, our history. Many white students walk through the hallways and see me and those who look like me and fail to see our history together here in America. History tells us:

25 to 100 million Africans died in the Middle Passage (the trip across the Atlantic Ocean on slave ships).

Up until 1865, blacks were imported into this country, forced to provide the labor for the American agricultural economy, forced to abandon their native religion, culture, names and language, and black women were continually raped by their slave masters (to provide the next generation of slaves?).

From 1787 - 1868 the United States Constitution, the framework for our society, considered Blacks 3/5 of a person. U.S. Const. Art. I, § 2, repealed by U.S. Const. amend. XIV.

Chief Justice Taney writing for the United States Supreme Court held that the Constitution does not consider slaves to be U.S. citizens. Rather they are constitutionally protected property of their masters. Dredd Scott v. Sandford, 360 U.S. (19 How.) 393 (1857).

From 1896 to 1954 The United States Supreme Court continuously upheld the doctrine of "Separate but Equal."

Thousands of blacks, mostly males falsely accused of raping white women, have been lynched by whites in the South without due process of law (2,314 reported between 1882 and 1930 including 462 in Mississippi, 423 in Georgia and one out of every 1,250 blacks in Florida for that period).

When slavery ended, it was replaced by Jim Crow laws which sought to discriminate and dehumanize Blacks through segregation.

Between 1930 and 1965, 408 Blacks were executed in the United States for rape compared to only 48 whites (despite the fact more whites were convicted).

Many may say this is ancient history and things have changed. Those many would include David Horowitz, president of the conservative Center for the Study of Popular Culture, who stated recently that "America is not a racist country and it's not an oppressive country... And if it were... the Haitians would not have come here... and Blacks would be leaving... Blacks are in a state of denial." Crossfire (CNN television broadcast, Oct. 6, 1995). I wonder if Mr. Horowitz also believes Germany ceased being an anti-Semitic country on V-E day? (Ironically it was the all-Black 761st Tank and 183rd Engineer Combat Battalions that were on the front lines in liberating the Gunsirchen and Kirchiem concentration camps in May of 1945--the armed forces were segregated until a 1948 executive order by President Truman.) I am in full support of the notion that blacks must take responsibility for their communities and families, but the experience of racial hatred for my people has not changed. The techniques may have changed but the intolerance remains. The intolerance remains because my people while walking through the hallways of Lerner, Stockton, and Burns still experience:

hearing, "[t]his firm has gone down in the past few years, they've hired a bunch of niggers," at the CDO board.

hearing, "I've never had to sit next to a black person in my life and I'm certainly not going to start now," in Torts class.

seeing fellow classmates proudly wear articles of clothing displaying the Confederate flag.

finding a note that reads "Clothes for Coons" in the BLSA clothing drive box.

witnessing members of the law school community call security on black males who did not fit the "profile" of a law student.

hearing how other students really feel when Goetz v. New York is discussed in Torts class, Brown v. Mississippi is discussed in Criminal Procedure class, McCleskey v. Kemp is discussed in Criminal Law class or Allen v. Wright is discussed in Constitutional Law class.

I personally cannot count the number of times when my fellow white classmates have clinched their bookbags or purses when passing me on H street at night. They never even bothered to look me in the face and see past the "dark figure approaching" to realize that I was the person they were discussing a Civil Procedure problem with earlier in the day.

I and those who look like me cannot help but feel hurt and betrayed, for this is the reward for all of our hard work to get to this law school.

Perhaps it was this kind of betrayal that led Malcolm

X to say:

"I much rather a man who lets me know where he stands, even if [I think] he is wrong, than a man who comes on like an angel but is nothing but a devil."

But it was Maya Angelou who summed it up best when she wrote:

"You can shoot me with your words,
You can cut me with your eyes,
You can kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise."

And do not think that September 24, 1965 (the day that President Johnson signed executive order 11246 creating "affirmative action") was the day that blacks stopped working hard. Because all this did was give us a chance to step foot in the interviewing room to compete on an equal basis.

What white America has also failed to do is respect culture--other than European culture. I have engaged in many conversations with my non-black friends here at the law school and often I get posed questions such as:

"What do Black people think about...?"

"Why do Black people...?"

"How do Black people feel about...?"

While I always offer my honest opinion, I cannot speak for the diversity of opinions within Black America.

I do not point this out to be critical of open dialogue but it illustrates a point. Some white students before coming to GW never (and many probably still do not) have had any black friends. They know nothing of our history and our culture. Yet every black American knows white history and culture.

We have experienced it in school, we have experienced it in the workplace, we have learned it in History class, we have seen it on T.V., we have seen it at Bar Review, and we have seen it at Section Parties. Many white students here only know about black American culture from Good Times or the local news.

So until each and everyone can walk the hallways of Lerner, Stockton, and Burns and judge others by the content of their character and not by the color of their skin, history has not been respected and we are doomed to repeat it.

I say this not with hate because there is only one human emotion powerful enough to compel someone to seek change--love.

The teachings of Buddha say "[h]atreds never cease by hatreds in this world. By love alone they cease." And until love and understanding replace hate and ignorance, some of us will wonder not if Mark Furhman is in the building, but should I address him as "Fellow student so and so," "Staff member so and so," or simply "Professor."

Author's Note: Many of you after reading this will undoubtedly feel the urge to reach for your word processor and author a response. But I challenge those of you who have such an urge. Instead of criticizing me for overstating the problem, understating the solution, misrepresenting the statistics, or the myriad of other possible negatives, simply channel that energy into getting to know the person sitting across from you in Stockton Hall lounge whose shade does not reflect yours.

The Author is a second year law student who currently serves as the President of the Black Law Students Association (BLSA).

Financial Aid News

By now, students should have their loan funds automatically deposited into their accounts via electronic funds transfer (EFT), or should have signed their loan checks over to the University for payment into their accounts. Student Accounts reports that 90 percent of refund requests were processed by the end of the day on which they were filled out.

Housekeeping Items:

1) Approximately 10 law students' loan applications are still in the "hold" drawer, due to missing documents. The Financial Aid Office will not be able to process these loan applications until all required documents are received.

2) Fewer than 10 students have undisbursed loan funds. These funds will not pay into their accounts because the files are either missing the Student Aid Report (SAR), or are registered for fewer hours than the number for which their financial aid budget was calculated. Loan Funds must be returned to the lender if 45 days elapse from the date of disbursement and a student's file is incomplete.

3) A few students have not yet signed promissory notes for their federal Perkins loans. Those who have not yet done so need to go to 304 Rice Hall immediately.

Spring 1996 Loan Disbursements:

Students whose loans come by wire (EFT) will have their accounts credited with their loan monies around January 3. Those whose loans come in paper check form should be able to sign their checks when they register for the Spring semester, starting approximately January 3.

New for 1996-1997:

Students will file slightly different documents for financial aid for the 1996-1997 academic year.

Things that will remain the same: the FAFSA. The FAFSA is required for federal loans, and used for determination of GW aid as well. In December, students should receive a "Renewal FAFSA" from the federal government, which will have many of that student's 1995-1996 answers already filled in. However, these renewals are mailed to whatever address was used on this year's FAFSA, and are not forwardable. Therefore, students wanting to receive a renewal form should use Part 2 of the yellow SAR to change addresses with the feds. Now is the time to do it.

Other forms will remain the same: the loan questionnaire; the verification worksheet; and tax forms. Students will need to wait until they receive 1995 W-2s at the end of December before they are ready to file 1995 federal tax returns.

No more Financial Aid Form (FAF). To replace the FAF, the College Scholarship Service has developed the "Profile" form. It is different from the FAF in that students must register for it first. The Profile registration forms are now available in the Law Financial Aid Office. By filing a registration form for

Profile, each student tells CSS that he or she would like to have a Profile form prepared. It will be customized for the schools to which the student is applying for financial aid for next year (presumably, only GW Law School). They will then send each student a blank Profile form (which resembles the FAF). This is one step in the financial aid process for next year students can dispose of early. We urge you to pick up a blank Profile registration form and to send it in to CSS as soon as possible.

Other financial aid forms (lenders' loan applications and the Law School's in-house forms) will not be available until March, 1996 or later. The financial aid deadline for upperclassmen applying for GW aid will be after the spring exam period in May. But, do not wait until May to start filing your forms. Register for Profile now, be on the lookout for renewal FAFSA in early December, and file federal tax returns as early as possible after January 1. Students who do this will have dealt with half their financial aid paperwork already.

Budget Surveys:

Soon to be placed in student folders, the annual living expense survey helps the Financial Aid Committee set the budget components such as room and board, transportation, books, and personal expenses for the next academic year. Please take time to answer the questions on the survey (it is completely anonymous) and drop it in the box which will be in the Records Office.

SUFFOLK UNIVERSITY SEEKS PAPERS FOR PRESENTATION

Suffolk University Law School and the Suffolk Lawyers Guild call for papers to be presented at the First Annual Academic Convocation for Law Students, March 8, 9, and 10, 1996 at Suffolk University Law School in Boston. The Convocation's theme is "Law in a Changing Society." Any student at an ABA-approved law school may submit a proposal for consideration. Fifty proposals will be accepted. To be eligible to present papers, students must submit a one-page abstract of the paper. The deadline for submission is December 3, 1995. Selected proposals will be announced on January 15, and final papers are due on February 15, 1996. Competition for prizes is limited to papers that have not been previously published. Papers prepared during coursework or competitions in law school are acceptable. For more information, please contact Lisa Fisher of the Suffolk University Lawyers Guild at the SULS Student Bar Association at 617-573-8174, or write to the SULS Lawyers Guild at 41 Temple Street, Boston, MA 02114.

WHY DO YOU WANT TO BE A JUDICIAL LAW CLERK?

"It's the most interesting job you can get; it will give you a credential, skills and connections that will help you the rest of your legal career; the pay is not equal to top law firms, but it is substantial." The Clerkship Committee (Professors Turley, Clark, Braueis, Schaffner, Maggs, Associate Dean Jenkins and Nancy Carver, Director of CDO).

To learn more about the judicial clerkship program, mark your calendar and attend THE CLERKSHIP KICK-OFF MEETING on November 1. It will be held in the faculty lounge at 4pm to 7pm, refreshments included. The faculty clerkship committee, headed by Professor Jonathan Turley, will present information on the program and answer any questions regarding the clerkship process.

This meeting will be videotaped and shown on November 1 at 8pm in Room S301 for those who cannot attend at 4pm. The tape will be placed in the library and will be available to students on request.

To get the inside scoop from GW grads who were successful in landing clerkships, mark your calendar and attend THE GW CLERKSHIP PANEL. GW clerks from various courts were invited by Professor Shaffner to speak about their experience with the clerkship process and about their clerkship experience on the court.

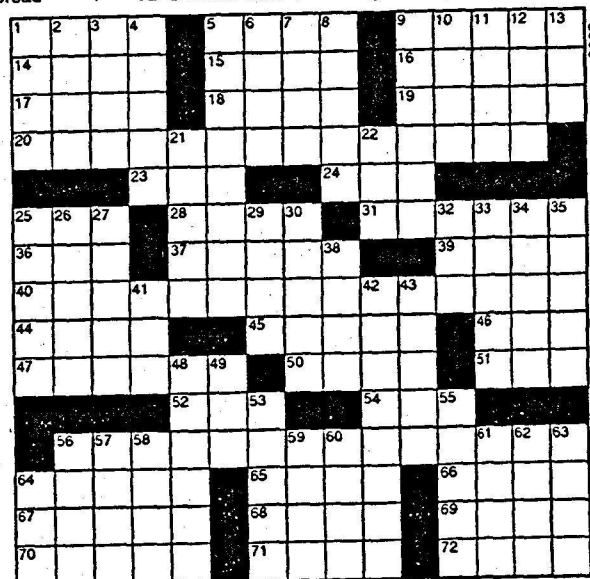
The GW clerkship panel is scheduled for Nov. 15, 4:30 pm in Room L301. A replay of this discussion will be shown on November 15 in S301 at 8pm. The tape will be available on request at the library. Mark your calendar and attend November 1 and November 15 clerkship meetings! Or you can talk to Lillian J. White, the Clerkship Program Coordinator, in S410. A clerkship is the most interesting job you can get!

CROSSWORD RD® Crossword

Edited by Stan Chess

Puzzle Created by Richard Silvestri

ACROSS		40	Head of the Secret Squadron	DOWN	30	Gantry of fiction	
1	Toy-pistol ammo	44	You, once	1	Without preparation	32	Reuters rival
5	A heap	45	Comic lead-in	2	Precinct	33	Standard-deviation symbol
9	Struck an attitude	46	Tablecloth substitute	3	Stud holding	34	One of the Allens
14	Algerian port	47	Joining alloy	4	Plumber's tool	35	Unkempt
15	Agenda segment	50	Sit a spell	5	Educated folks	38	Desperately urgent
16	Mary Richards' best friend	51	Whatever	6	Soul singer	41	Cartoonist Key
17	Star Wars princess	52	Neighbor of Col.	7	Wallet items	42	Be at odds
18	Point at the dinner table?	54	He ran against DDE	8	Slap on	43	Eyewitness
19	Tended to the Tin Man	56	Henry Fonda movie	9	PDQ	48	Sign for a hitch
20	Koestler novel	64	Kerman native	10	Riverfront	49	Gun the motor
23	Stirrup site	65	Swordplay memento	11	The man from U.N.C.L.E.	53	Harried
24	Hogwash	66	Newspaper section, briefly	12	Delightful region	55	Sundae topping
25	Cone-bearing tree	67	Grain elevators' kin	13	TV's Major	56	Small combo
28	Steady	68	Albany-Buffalo canal	21	Sweetheart of the 1976 Olympics	57	Berlin casualty of 1989
31	Cat, perhaps	69	As far as	22	A Smothers brother	58	Cain's nephew
36	The College Widow author	70	Composer Gustav	25	Friday request	59	Piece of land
37	"___ you so!"	71	Kind of vision	26	Potato type	60	Catch cold?
39	Pocketed bread	72	Look too soon	27	Drive back	61	Act glum
				29	Tanker weights	62	Distaff ending
						63	Recess
						64	Suffix with boy or girl



See CROSSWORD ANSWER page 5.

Why Did it Take Professor Nolan Two and a Half Years to Leave the Hot Seat?

By Edgar Bueno

For the past two and a half years, Beth Nolan has been noticeably absent from the law school. Professor Nolan spent that time working at the White House in the Office of Counsel to the President. There she served as an Associate Counsel to the President. Her duties included overseeing the White House clearance process of all non-judicial presidential appointments as well as handling ethical matters for the White House. While immensely proud of what she accomplished, Professor Nolan readily admits that the job was not always enjoyable. The immense workload and responsibility of her job often diminished the fun and excitement that she should have experienced from working in the White House.

Despite working in an office that always seemed embroiled in controversy, Professor Nolan remained dedicated throughout her stint at the White House. She was one of the few staffers who

started in the early days of the Administration and weathered the storms of controversy, resignations, and Congressional hearings. Her expertise in the area of legal ethics was extremely valuable for the entire White House. One staffer who worked closely with Professor Nolan described her as "loyal to the President, dedicated to her work, and extremely bright . . . one of the true stars of the White House." The following is an excerpt from a recent interview with Professor Nolan.

Q: How did you get involved with the Clinton Administration?

I first got involved as an enthusiastic supporter of candidate Clinton. During the Presidential Transition period, a friend asked me to assist in the "vetting" of cabinet level positions. ["Vetting" is the process of examining someone's personal, financial, and professional background to determine suitability for a political appointment]. I was responsible for reporting to the Transition Counsel any problems or potential conflicts of a candidate. I then was asked by Carol Browner, who had been nominated to be Administrator of the EPA, to help prepare for her confirmation hearings.

Q: Was it your intention to get a job in the Clinton Administration?

The only job I would have wanted would be to do ethics at the White House. However, knowing that my involvement in the campaign was not extensive and that I was only one of dozens of Washington attorneys vetting prospective appointees, it never occurred to me that I could have the only job I wanted. In fact, I didn't tell anyone that I wanted to do ethics at the White House because I really thought it impossible to get the job. But then a number of people, who I had worked with during the Transition and over the past ten years, suggested my name to then Counsel to the President, Bernard Nussbaum, for a position at the White House. And that's how it all started.

Q: What was it like working at the White House? What were your best and worst days?

I never got much excitement from "the goodies" of working inside the White House. Yes, there was excitement at

times, but the burden from my work always seemed to overshadow everything else. The most disconcerting thing about working at the White House is that your best days and your worst days are often the exact same day. It is a very unusual environment because the lows are so low and the highs are so high. It turned out that the best days were ones where nothing happened. Where you got to do your work, return phone calls, and have lunch. The worst day, without a doubt, was when Vince Foster committed suicide. That happened six months into the Administration and made everything else not as difficult to handle because I then had better perspective on things.

Q: With all the scrutiny and pressure at your job, what kept you going?

When I first started, I thought I would stay for only two years. It turned out to be two and a half years, but I still knew what I was doing was only for a short period of time. Moreover, I realized that this is an unbelievable opportunity for me. But it was an obligation as well. And I knew I had to do it full out. Besides believing in the project at hand, believing in the President, enjoying the people I worked with, and finding the work truly fascinating, what kept me going was the prospect of sitting back in my office in the not so distant future.

Q: Are you glad you did it even though it took you away from teaching?

It did take me away from teaching, but I did learn a great deal from my experience--things which will enhance both my scholarship and teaching. It was a great personal and professional experience in dealing with some of the tough issues we handled. One of the greatest things I learned about the job was learning to worry a lot less--to do the best I could and be satisfied with that. And I also learned how to be a client, with various Congressional investigations requiring my own testimony. All of these experiences have forced me to reconsider all sorts of general lawyering ethics issues: conflict of interests, confidentiality, and loyalty to the client. I think about those issues in different ways now, in ways that are truly informed and that have been enriched by my experi-

ence at the White House.

Q: Was it an overall satisfying experience?

I definitely didn't love my job for the first year, at all. I started to tolerate it as time went on and only in the last year did I start to love it. People used to ask me if I liked my job, and I would respond by saying "I'm sure I do, it's just the longest delayed reaction in history."

Q: At what point did you decide that it was finally time to leave?

I actually delayed returning to teaching because I was asked to stay at the White House in ways that I couldn't resist. But as the two and a half year mark approached, I realized that I would have to leave or stay through the 1996 election. And four years is too long for a leave of absence from teaching. But I did feel I was leaving at a good time. I was leaving my work in good hands, but more importantly, I left at a time when I felt I had really given my best and my all for a longer period than I had expected.

Q: What's it like being back?

It has been a much smoother transition than I had expected. I knew it would be very different, but I prepared myself for that. After returning back to the classroom, I realize that I did miss teaching a great deal.

Q: Do you think you will ever go back into public service?

Yes, I hope so - as long as I feel I have something to contribute. I honestly believe that a central concept of our government is that people are free to move in and out of government as administrations change and national desires change. And that's a very healthy thing for our government.

Professor Nolan says she is in no hurry to return to government because she's enjoying teaching again, but it seems inevitable that her talents will resurface again in the public sector. Indeed the law school is fortunate to have Professor Nolan as a member of the faculty. She certainly brings a wealth of knowledge and experience which she is able to share with all her students. Currently, Professor Nolan is teaching two sections of Professional Responsibility, and in the spring will teach Constitutional Law I and a seminar in Government Lawyering.

Bar Review At Home

You Decide the Time, Date, and Place!

Get 30 years of bar exam experience delivered directly to your door. Don't worry about inconvenient class times, parking, and studying on someone else's schedule!

- Proven Texts, Lectures, Practice Questions and SMH Personal Tutor™ Software
- Individual essay writing critiques from bar exam experts
- Personal service via 800 number
- Study at your own pace, Begin studying when you want
- Early Enrollment Discounts available
- It works! Thousands of takers using these materials pass the first time!

The Study Group
Personal Bar Review™

For info on: DC, NC, NJ, PA, VA
Call 1-800-239-2349
For info on: FL, GA, CA, NY
Call 1-800-840-6929

HAPPY HALLOWEEN 

PROFESSIONAL NETWORK ASSOCIATION, INC.

P.O. BOX 190968
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02119
(617) 361-3631



Millions of dollars in scholarships, fellowships, grants, internships, work study programs and special student aid funds go unused every year because students simply don't know where to apply or how to get their share.

The secret in locating money for college, lies in your strategy. You need step-by-step information on what aid is available and how you can get it. The time to apply is now! You can apply as early as your junior year in high school, or during your undergraduate or graduate study. Aid can be used at any accredited college or trade school.

This Directory will provide information for Students or Individuals wishing or attending high schools, business schools, technical schools, graduate schools, law schools, medical schools, vocational institutions, undergraduate schools, research programs, and leadership programs.

Corporations, Trusts, Foundations, Religious Groups and other Organizations offer Scholarships, Fellowships, Grants, Internships, and Work Study Programs to students annually, regardless of grades or parents income levels.



~ ORDER FORM ~

Please send me a copy of the Scholarship Directory - Enclosed is \$25.00

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

PROFESSIONAL NETWORK ASSOCIATION, INC. • P.O. BOX 190968 • BOSTON, MA 02119

Entertainment

Get Shorty Gets Laughs

By Thomas S. Threlkeld
Sports/Entertainment Editor

Is the Hollywood movie business just another big bucks industry run by crooks and thugs? That is certainly the impression the audience will get after watching 'Get Shorty,' the new comedy starring John Travolta, Gene Hackman, Danny DeVito, and Rene Russo.

Travolta plays Chili Palmer, a Miami loan shark who travels to Los Angeles to collect a debt, but metamorphs into a movie producer after falling in with low-class producer Harry Zimm (Hackman) and silver screen demigod Martin Weir (DeVito). One of the funniest scenes in the movie occurs when Palmer bursts into Zimm's house to collect the debt, and confronts the drunken producer, who assumes Palmer is a desperate actor in search of a job. DeVito plays Weir as an

abusurdly earnest and self-serious THESPIAN that bears a suspicious resemblance to Dustin Hoffman.

Palmer and Zimm enlist the aid of a washed up actress (Russo) to make a movie. However, to make the flick a masterpiece (profitable) they draft Weir, who is the leading actor in the world. The story of the movie-to-be is fleshed out from scenes of 'Get Shorty' as they happen, with Palmer occasionally stepping in to push the plot one way or another. Eventually, the plot of 'Get Shorty' and the plot of the movie Palmer is trying to make merge into each other.

'Get Shorty' makes clever points about how storytelling and life influence each other, frequently simultaneously. Of course, this has been done before, most recently in the disastrous Arnold Schwarzenegger flop, 'The Last Action Hero.' But where 'Hero' was heavy-

handed and stupid, 'Shorty' is witty and slick.

Travolta has never looked or acted better. Wearing dark clothes and an aura of faint menace, Chili Palmer does not specialize in beating people up, he intimidates people with his fierce gaze. Violence is something he uses only when he confronts someone too dull to be frightened. With this role, Travolta has completed his return from the dead. Although 'Get Shorty' is filled with good roles and good actors, Travolta shines above all others. He has a charming and amusing presence that Cruise and Schwarzenegger do not and will not ever possess. Rarely has an actor made a cruel and shallow punk like Chili Palmer seem so affable. The viewer will find him/herself rooting for Palmer. Sure, he's no braniac, but he does have money and an idea. As we all know, that's all it takes to

make movies in Hollywood (sometimes you do not even need the idea part).

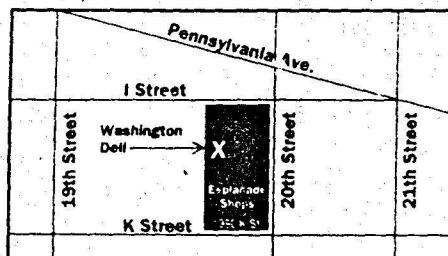
The movie is based on the 1990 book by Elmore Leonard, who surmised that gangsters and Hollywood big shots are one and the same. Anyone who enjoyed 'The Player' will like 'Get Shorty.'

The only criticism I have of 'Get Shorty' is the excessive vulgarity. There are more four-letter words in this movie than in Andrew 'Dice' Clay's stand up routine. But against the rest of the movie, that is a small complaint. Even Rene Russo turns in a good performance. If director Barry Sonnenfeld can lure decent acting out of Russo, imagine what he could accomplish with Travolta, DeVito, and Hackman. But you don't have to imagine. Get to the theater ASAP and luxuriate in one of the smartest and funniest movies about Hollywood ever made. 'Get Shorty' is rated R.

Washington's Only Real Deli

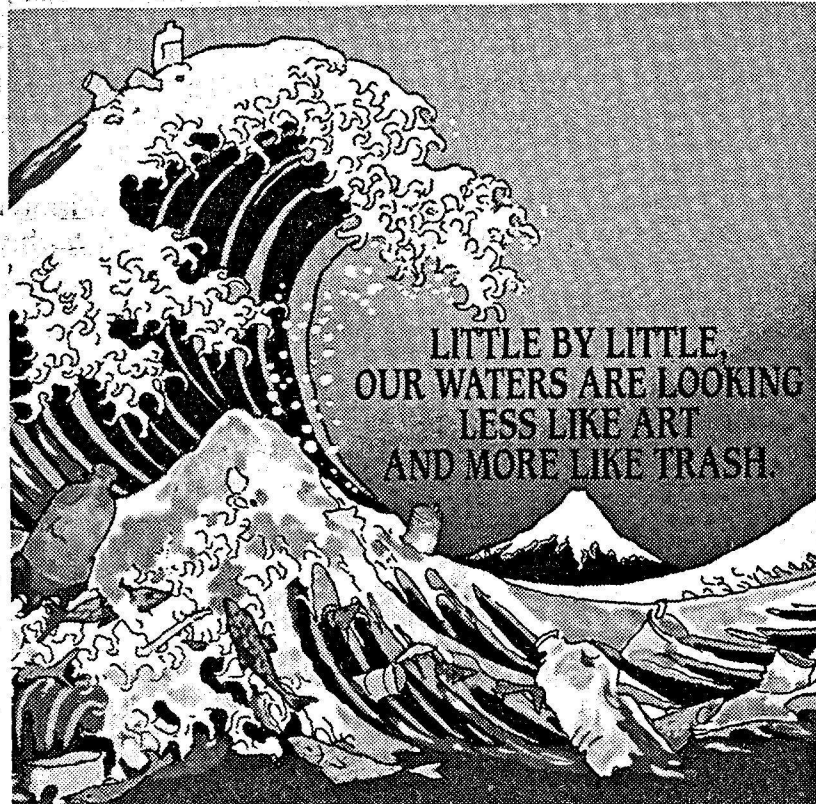


Washington Deli
Esplanade Shops
1990 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006



Long Island Style Pizza
All You Can Eat
Pizza & Salad Bar: Only \$4.99

One Dollar Off
Any Sandwich or Sandwich Special!
Offer is Valid With Coupon
Not Valid With Any Other Offer
One coupon per order. Expires December 15, 1995



You can help protect our water by using natural lawn care products, less toxic household cleaners and by recycling used motor oil.

Call 1-800-504-8484 and we'll send you more on how you can help protect our rivers, lakes and oceans forever.

CLEAN WATER.
IF WE ALL DO A LITTLE,
WE CAN DO A LOT.





Everything You Need.

The Faculty

BAR/BRI's faculty is the finest in the nation, consisting of renowned ABA law school professors and practitioners who teach the substantive law and sharpen your skills with an eye towards what can be tested on the bar exam.

The Materials

BAR/BRI's outlines are edited yearly to reflect the changing trends in the law and on the bar exam. They are written in the comprehensive, yet easy-to-understand format you expect from the nation's number one bar review course.

The Workshops

BAR/BRI provides students with a number of workshops: BAR/BRI's multistate and essay workshops and the Gilbert three day multistate workshop. All are designed to provide simulated testing experience and the feedback necessary to develop each student's individual test-taking abilities, ensuring maximum performance on the bar exam.

The Experience

With over 25 years experience, BAR/BRI has helped over 500,000 students pass the bar exam. BAR/BRI has the knowledge and experience you need to pass.

Get the Power of Experience™

800/876-3086

202/833-3080